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FINAL 2001 REPORT ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL INDEX FOR STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.6

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Executive Summary

The Environmental Index for Strategic Objective (SO) 1.6 enables cross-country comparisons within the countries of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) and the Newly Independent States (NIS) of the conditions for environmental improvement that are elaborated in the SO 1.6 framework. The index reflects the intermediate results (IR) of the SO 1.6 framework. All indicators are from secondary sources such as The World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), and World Resource Institute (WRI). The Overall Score for each country is mean of all IR scores.

This report is built upon the work discussed in the report "Measuring the Environmental Transition in Eastern Europe and the Newly Independent States." The methodology and scope of the index changed in 1999 to an index based on secondary data provided by reputable institutions. However, it was found that the index values and ranking produced, were highly correlated and the original index is still considered the baseline for the exercise. Table I below gives the ranking and score based on the 2001 Index, and provides the respective country's score in previous Index exercises.

Table I. Country Ranking Based on the Year 2001 Index Scores

Ranking	Country	2001	2000	1999	HIID
1	Czech Republic	0.78	0.79	0.72	0.63
2	Hungary	0.75	0.79	0.80	0.63
3	Poland	0.67	0.66	0.64	0.63
4	Slovakia	0.67	0.79	0.67	0.44
5	Estonia	0.58	0.65	0.62	0.48
6	Slovenia	0.58	0.58	0.60	0.52
7	Lithuania	0.57	0.59	0.55	0.50
8	Romania	0.57	0.50	0.53	0.36
9	Latvia	0.56	0.55	0.50	0.46
10	Croatia	0.55	0.50	0.53	0.36
11	Georgia	0.53	0.37	0.41	0.06
12	Bulgaria	0.52	0.51	0.53	0.42
13	Macedonia	0.49	0.41	0.41	0.33
14	Moldova	0.49	0.45	0.49	0.29
15	Russia	0.46	0.42	0.46	0.33
16	Albania	0.41	0.30	0.33	0.04
17	Armenia	0.39	0.46	0.45	0.25
18	Ukraine	0.39	0.42	0.47	0.31
19	Uzbekistan	0.38	0.37	0.42	0.15
20	Belarus	0.37	0.34	0.35	0.17
21	Azerbaijan	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.00
22	Kazakhstan	0.34	0.34	0.37	0.25
23	Tajikistan	0.33	0.18	0.23	0.04
24	Kyrgyzstan	0.31	0.37	0.42	0.25
25	Turkmenistan	0.25	0.17	0.20	0.10

The strongest influences on the index this year were a sizable increase in IR 1 score for a number of countries who completed National Environmental Action Plans (NEAPs)[1], and a general decrease in score for IR 3a – reflecting an increased environmental impact for industry. Scores for IR 4 were generally consistent. For IR 2, scores tended to vary quite a bit, in relation to the 2000 scores, reflecting the wide divergence in year-to-year trade numbers. Finally, IR 5 was unchanged because the relevant data could not be updated.

The SO scores and rankings for several countries changed dramatically. Of particular note are the countries whose overall score changed by more than 0.10 points. These countries include Georgia, Albania, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan, whose score increased by at least 0.10 points. On the other end of the scale are Slovakia, Estonia, Armenia, and Kyrgyzstan whose scores all decreased by at least 0.05 points. While the general trend showing a growing disparity between the Northern Tier countries and the Central Asian Republics continues, it is somewhat moderated by gains made in some areas by CAR countries, and some backsliding by the CEE countries.

Contrary to what was observed last year, however, the general conclusion seems to be that the countries at the high end of the index seemed to be slowing down in their progress (5 out of 8 decreased their scores), while the middle section is improving greatly (8 out of 8 increased their scores), and the final third are a mixed bag (4 increased score, 4 decreased scores, and 1 holding steady).

[1] Those countries are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Slovenia, and Uzbekistan)

Chapter 1 - Introduction

This report allows cross-country comparisons in the CEE/NIS Region of the conditions for environmental improvement elaborated in the SO 1.6 framework. It is important to note at the outset that the index and ranking exercise is distinct from many of the more commonly known environmental ranking exercises. The primary distinguishing feature of this ranking exercise is that it tries to examine progress with respect to the enabling conditions rather than observable changes in environmental quality.

The index is constructed to reflect the intermediate results (IRs) of the SO 1.6 framework. All indicators are from secondary sources such as The World Bank, EBRD, and WRI. The Overall Score for each country is the mean of all IR scores. Each score is the mean percentage of the maximum value of each indicator.

This 2001 report continues the work begun with the "Measuring the Environmental Transition in Eastern Europe and the Newly Independent States" which was prepared by the Harvard Institute for International Development (HIID, 1998). That exercise was modified in 1999 to become an index based on secondary data provided by reputable institutions, and has continued with that approach through reports prepared in 1999, 2000, and now 2001. It should be noted that all these efforts were highly correlated and the original 1998 index is still considered the baseline for the exercise. In the report below, the index is compared over time.

The report consists of this introduction and four other chapters. Chapter 2 discusses the methodology of how the index was prepared. Chapter 3 discusses the results of recalculating the index. Chapter 4 presents the conclusions and the last chapter presents the references cited. In addition, there are two Annexes providing information on each indicator used in the index and graphically representation of the changes in both the IR and SO scores.

Chapter 2 - Methodology for Index

The construction of the index is based on the same methodology as the Human Development Index from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). When the indicator can be directly translated into a percentage value, it is. When the indicator can only be rendered into a comparative value relative to the other scores, the score is calculated in terms of its relationship to the maximum value. For example:

Country	CO2 Emissions (kg/US$ of PPP)
Turkmenistan	2.50
Bulgaria	1.20

In this data set, the maximum score is Turkmenistan's, at 2.5 kg/per US$ of PPP. Since a high number on this particular indicator is considered a negative, the formula used provides for scores to be calculated on the basis of how different, in percentage terms, a country compares to Turkmenistan's performance. In other words, Turkmenistan is given the score of 0, and Bulgaria, using the formula 1-(X/2.5), ends up with a score of 0.52.

In this way, all scores are relative to the other countries. The final IR scores are the mean of the indicators within the IR. The final SO score also is the mean of the IR scores.

The indicators were chosen based on the criteria for each IR under the SO 1.6 framework. The fairly narrow definition of the Intermediate Results does impose certain restrictions on the choice of indicators. The best examples of this are IR 2, with a focus on "environmental trade", which means a reliance on numbers that show US exports to the region (the only numbers consistently and reliably collected), and that are prey to the up-and-down nature of trade numbers year to year. Also, IR 5's very specific focus on "public participation in strategic environmental assessments" relies on indicators that target the SEA process specifically, and not on public involvement in general questions of environmental activism, policy-making, or interest. In the case of IR5, in fact, it has not been possible to update any of the data, and so the scores remain unchanged. Table 1 below describes each Intermediate Result, its graduation criteria, and the indicator used to judge progress and assign a score.

Table 1
Indicators by Intermediate Result
(**bolded** indicators are new in 2001)

Intermediate Result Under Strategic Objective 1.6	Graduation Criteria for the Intermediate Results	Indicators representing progress towards the Graduation Criteria
IR1: Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework		
	Statement of goals and rights in a framework law or strategic plan. Signatory of major international agreements. Presence of environmental framework laws with standards and regulations in place.	Presence of a NEAP or equivalent. Percent of major international agreements signed and ratified. Air and water ambient and emission (effluent) standards system in place.

IR2: Environmental Trade, Finance and Investment		
	Environmental trade is encouraged by national laws and policies and is increasing.	Average annual environmental trade growth with the US.
	Indigenous mechanisms exist for remediation of environmental problems.	Financial instruments in place to collect money for environmental remediation (EBRD index).
	Indigenous mechanisms exist for debt and equity financing of projects leading to prevention of environmental problems.	Status of the countries financial institutions-- based on 2 EBRD financial indexes.
IR3A: Urban and Industrial Management Practices		
	Industry	
	Industries are complying with regulations and adopting pollution prevention as well as end of pipe technologies.	1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per unit of energy use. 2. CO2 emissions from industrial processes. 3. **Freshwater withdrawal by industry(%). (Used because there was no data for the indicator previously used)**
	Local Government	
	Local government budgets include provisions for environmental infrastructure.	1. **Access to safe water in the largest city.** 2. **Households with sewerage connections in the largest city** **(In this case, not new, but defined differently by the World Development Indicators)**
IR3B: Management Practices for Natural Resource Management	Successful and replicable models exist for sustainable natural resource-based economic activities and government agencies responsible for enforcing natural resource laws and regulations are able to carry out their mandates effectively.	1. Protected systems under international classification. 2. Percentage of area classified as a protected area. 3. Average annual percent change of forestation.
IR4: Institutional Capacity	Key environmental protection and natural resource management bodies have the necessary resources to ensure and monitor compliance with applicable laws/regulations and/or to ensure sound management practices.	Central governments budget for the environment as a percentage of GDP.
	Utilities charge full cost price for environmental services	Electricity tariff in US cents/kWh as a proxy for environmental services.
	Fees and Fines are collected from user of environmental services or violators of environmental regulation.	Collection ration (%) of electricity tariffs as a proxy for collection of fees for environmental services.
IR5: Public Participation in Strategic Environmental Assessment Processes	Public participation in environmental planning.	Matrix of public participation in environmental assessments as measured in by the REC.

Chapter 3 - Status of Indicators for 2001

The indicators used in the 2001 Index are, with a few minor exceptions, the same as those used in previous years. An analysis carried out of alternative indicator exercises revealed that the highly specific nature of the SO1.6 Index does not allow much flexibility in the use of different indicators. That is because: (1) the specific definitions of the Intermediate Results require specifically defined indicators, and (2) the Index methodology, by aggregating different indicators into a single score, tends to dilute the impact of any one indicator. Additionally, when you factor in the high degree of correlation between indicators that focus on the same sectors, the result is that the introduction of new indicators would not substantially change any country's score.

The section below summarizes the basic status of key indicators used in the 2001 Index:

- NEAP update (IR1). This indicator represents the country commitment to protecting the environment and the statement of goals and rights in a strategic plan. To ensure consistency with last year's data, EBRD information was used as the source for this indicator.

- Growth in Environmental Trade with the U.S. (IR2). The indicator represents industry's ability to update environmental technology and improve environmental performance. Because there are huge fluctuations every year in how many goods are purchased from the U.S. growth rates over time are used. U.S. export data is used because there is no equivalent data for other exporters that is currently available.

- Banking Reform and Non-Bank Financial Institution Reform indicators from EBRD (IR2). This indicator is crucial to understanding the ability of industry and governments to obtain financing through a safe and market-oriented financial system. Without the ability to access debt and equity financing for projects, industries and local governments will not have the investment dollars needed for improving efficiency and purchasing equipment which are efficient and have minimal impact on the environment. Access to this kind of financing differs from what is provided by many environmental funds in the sense that many (but not all) of the environmental funds focus on remediation and not geared towards future progress. In addition, not all countries have environmental funds. This data is easily updated annually because the EBRD reviews the financial sector of each country on an annual basis.

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per unit of energy (IR3a – industry). This indicator measures efficient use of energy by industry. The assumption is that industries are complying with regulations and adopting waste prevention technologies if their efficiency is increasing. Also in IR3a, the "freshwater removal" indicator was used instead of the "wastewater treated" indicator – for which there was no updated information. The logic was that the score for this IR is meant to judge the impact of industry on the country's environment, and so an indicator that assigns a value to how much industry is "taking" in water, in percentage terms compared to agricultural and domestic use, gives a good idea of the weight of industry on the country's environmental infrastructure.

- Freshwater Withdrawal by Industry (IR 3a). We used this indicator because the one from last year (Wastewater Treated) did not have any existing data for this year. Furthermore, it was not clear that it distinguished between wastewater used by industry or for domestic use. The "withdrawal" indicator – although it tends to penalize those countries that have large industrial sector – gives us an indication of the impact industry has on a key environmental variable.

- Access to safe water and connections to sewerage (IR3a – local government) were used this year to use the data currently available. It mirrors closely the indicators used last year, and so allow for comparisons. This indicator represents the local government's ability to provide environmental services for its constituents.

- Protected Areas that are Part of Global Agreements (IR3b). These include Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage Sites and Wetlands of International Importance. These are sites that represent a significant cultural and natural value to the country and the international community.

- Nationally Protected Areas (IR3b). The country protects these areas through park management or other types of management systems. The IUCN has a goal of 10% of every country protected. This indicator represents how far away a particular country is from this goal.

- Electricity Tariffs and Collection Rate (IR4). Although spotty in its coverage, we were able to update the data for this indicator from 1997 to 1999 numbers.

- Central Government Budget for the Environment as a percentage of GDP (IR4) – There was no new data for this indicator.

- IR5 did not change. It is based on the report "Doors to Democracy", which has not been updated. As noted above, however, the highly specific nature of the IR does not allow for alternative indicators to be used.

Following on the final point, availability of data is always a key consideration in carrying out such exercises. However, it should be noted that the methodology employed by the Index means that absence of data for any given indicator does not penalize a country.

Finally, DevTech Systems Inc. is in the process of developing a new on-line tool for environmental data that will incorporate many of the elements of the SO 1.6 Index. It will allow USAID staff to access real-time updated information on these, and many other, indicators.

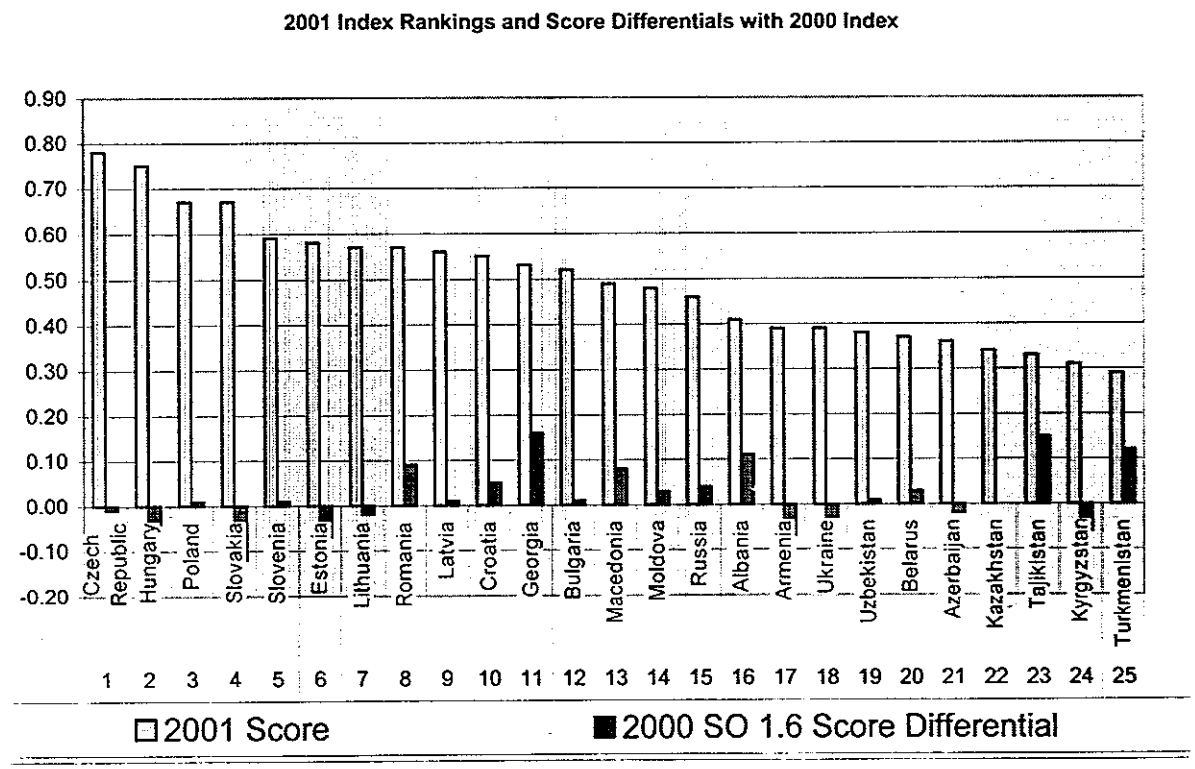
Table 2
Overall Index Scores for 2001

Country	2001 Rank	SO 1.6 Score
Albania	16	0.41
Armenia	17	0.39
Azerbaijan	21	0.36
Belarus	20	0.37
Bulgaria	12	0.52
Croatia	10	0.55
Czech Republic	1	0.78
Estonia	6	0.58
Georgia	11	0.55
Hungary	2	0.75
Kazakhstan	22	0.34
Kyrgyzstan	24	0.31
Latvia	9	0.56
Lithuania	7	0.57
Macedonia	13	0.49
Moldova	14	0.48
Poland	3	0.67
Romania	8	0.57
Russia	15	0.46
Slovakia	4	0.67
Slovenia	5	0.59
Tajikistan	23	0.33
Turkmenistan	25	0.29
Ukraine	18	0.39
Uzbekistan	19	0.38

Chapter 4 - Comparison of Rankings and SO Scores Over Time

The SO scores and rankings for several countries changed dramatically. Of particular note are the countries whose overall score changed by more than 0.10 points, as shown in Table 3. These countries include Georgia, Albania, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan, whose score increased by at least 0.10 points. On the other end of the scale are Slovakia, Estonia, Armenia, and Kyrgyzstan whose scores all decreased by at least 0.05 points. While the general trend showing a growing disparity between the Northern Tier countries and the Central Asian Republics continues, it is somewhat moderated by gains made in some areas by CAR countries, and some backsliding by the CEE countries.

Table 3



See Table I in the Executive Summary for how countries' score have changed over the four years of the Index.

Changes in IR Scores Over Time

The following table (Table 4) outlines the change in score for each country (2000 to 2001) and summarizes changes in the IR scores.

Table 4
Change in Score by Country Between 2000 and 2001

Country	Change in Overall Score	What indicator was responsible
Albania	0.11↑	• IR3A Industry 0.22↑ due to increase in GDP per unit of energy use (PPP$ per kilogram oil equivalent)
Armenia	0.07↓	• IR1 ↑ due to completion of NEAP • IR3B ↓ due to wider scale of score brought about by Slovakia's dramatically higher score.
Azerbaijan	0.02↓	• No score possible for IR 4 or IR 5 • Higher IR1 and IR3b scores offset by lower IR2 and IR3a scores
Belarus	0.03↑	• IR2 0.5↑ due to high trade number (no number available last year) • IR3B ↓ due to wider scale of score brought about by Slovakia's dramatically higher score, and a high deforestation rate
Bulgaria	0.01↑	• Increase in IR1 (completion of NEAP) is mitigated by decrease in IR3a (wider scale of score brought about by Slovakia's dramatically higher score)
Croatia	0.02↑	• Decrease in IR2 (decrease in trade numbers) offset by large increase in IR3a (high scores for access to water and sewerage)
Czech Republic	0.06↑	• Remarkably consistent, except for large increase in IR3b score
Estonia	0.04↓	• Also very consistent, but numbers just a little down for IR3a and IR3b
Georgia	0.14↑	• Large increase in overall score due to completion of NEAP and increase in EBRD Banking Reform indicator
Hungary	0.05↓	• Drop in score due to decreased IR3b score due to wider scale of score brought about by Slovakia's dramatically higher score.
Kazakhstan	0.06↓	• Significant decrease in IR3b due to high deforestation rate and wider scale of score brought about by Slovakia's dramatically higher score.
Latvia	0.06↑	• Decrease in IR3a more than offset by increase in IR2 (increased environmental trade)
Lithuania	0.02↑	• Very consistent number, with slight increases in IR1, IR2, and IR4
Macedonia	0.08↑	• Increase in IR3b, and large increase in IR2 (positive trade numbers available)

Country	Change in Overall Score	What indicator was responsible
Moldova	0.01↓	• Large increase in IR1 and IR3a, but larger decreases in IR2, IR3a, and IR4
Poland	0.03↑	• Increases in IR1, IR3a, and IR3b offset by decreased IR2 and IR4 scores.
Romania	0.11↑	• Large increase in IR2 score (banking and securities reform)
Russia	0.00	• Very consistent. Slight increase in IR1 and IR4.
Slovakia	0.00	• Very large increase in IR3b (new protected areas) offset by decrease in IR3a and IR4
Slovenia	0.01↑	• Large decrease in IR3a offset by large increase in IR1 (NEAP completed and a number of international agreements signed)
Tajikistan	0.10↑	• Elimination of last year's negative trade numbers gives a big bump up to IR2 score
Turkmenistan	0.09↑	• Consistent score across the board. Increase in IR2 due to banking and securities sector reforms
Ukraine	0.08↓	• Drop in scores is consistent across IRs, but particularly acute for IR3a
Uzbekistan	0.04↓	• Large decreases in IR3a and especially IR3b (due to deforestation)

Chapter 4 - Conclusions

This year's Index exercise confirms last year's general conclusion: the Northern Tier countries score consistently well, while the former Soviet Union states – the Central Asian Republics in particular – tend to lag behind.

A closer look at the trend lines emerging from four years of reporting, however, shows a more nuanced picture. As noted in the executive summary, the countries at the high end of the index seemed to be slowing down in their progress (5 out of 8 decreased their scores), while the middle section is improving greatly (8 out of 8 increased their scores), and the final third are a mixed bag (4 increased score, 4 decreased scores, and 1 holding steady). It can be inferred from this that the top third of the Index is composed of countries that have made substantial progress in the environmental sector, and that the bottom third represents countries that continue to have major difficulties in all areas. The middle third, for its part, shows signs of particular progress in IR1 (by completing, for the most part, National Environmental Action Plans) and IR3b (typically by increasing the amount of protected land, or in the number of international agreements to which they have signed on.)

In fact, if the differences that are found in country performance at the top of the Index can be explained by elements where there is built-in year-to-year variability (such as export numbers), one can conclude that there is no real significant difference in the performance of the top eight to ten countries over time, save a slow and steady improvement in performance. For the rest of the countries, however, the conclusion is that progress is being made across the board, and that those countries that have traditionally been behind are making some of the greatest progress. At the same time, a number of countries continue to show an ongoing decline in score over the time period of the Index exercise, and it is those countries that are worthy of particular attention for policy-makers. Those countries include Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, and Azerbaijan.

Conclusions can also be drawn in terms of the specific Intermediate Results. If we look at the spread that exists between the low score and the high score for any given IR score, the levels of disparity that exist on IR 2 (high: 0.89, low: 0.13), and IR 3b (high: 0.81, low: 0.07) make further work in these areas a particular priority.

Finally, something needs to be said about the provision of environmental information. Although the Index does not penalize countries for lack of environmental information, there is nonetheless a correlation that exists between the lack of available information and the ranking a country achieves in the Index. The Central Asian Republics, in particular, suffer from an absence of environmental information that should be of concern to all policy-makers.

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ANNEX I: List of Criteria and Indicators used in the Index

IR1: Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework

A. Status of NEAP or equivalent,

Criteria: Statement of goals and rights in a framework law or strategic plan
Indicator: Presence of a NEAP or equivalent

2 means prepared or under implementation
1 means planned or under preparation
0 means not considered
Score is the percentage of the maximum value (See Methodology Notes below)

Source: World Bank Development Indicators, 2001. The data can be updated annually with a one-year lag.

B. International Treaties

Criteria: Signatory of major international agreements.
Indicator: Percent of major international agreements signed and ratified.

Score is the percentage of the 28 treaties ratified

Source: "Yearbook of International co-operation on Environment and Development," Fridtjof Nansen Institute, Norway (Earthscan Publications Ltd, London, 1999/2000". Updated every two years. The data will be updated in early 2001.

List of 28 Major International Treaties

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES
Distribution and Use of Pesticides
Dangerous Goods by Road
Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents
Basel Convention

ATMOSPHERE
Ozone Layer Convention
Montreal Protocol
London Amendment
Copenhagen Amendment
Climate Change (UNFCCC)
Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP)
1994 Sulphur Protocol
NOx Protocol
VOC Protocol
Aircraft Engine Emissions

NATURE CONSERVATION AND TERRESTRIAL LIVING RESOURCES
Antarctic Treaty
Madrid Protocol
World Heritage Convention
Biological Diversity
Migration of Species of Wild Animals
CITES
Ramsar Convention
Desertification
Plant Genetic Resources

NUCLEAR SAFTEY
Assistance Convention
Notification Convention
Nuclear Safety
Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage

TRANSBOUNDARY FRESHWATERS
Transboundary Watercourse and International Lakes

C. EBRD Standards Index

Criteria: Presence of environmental framework laws with standards and regulations in place
Indicator: Air and water ambient and emission (effluent) standards system

3 means essentially new standards system in place, often following EU requirements
2 means a new system is being introduced, either as an evolution of MPC or in order to meet EU requirements
1 is the maximum permissible concentrations (MPC) system in place, broadly based on the former Soviet system
Score is the percentage of the maximum score.

Source: "Transition Report 2000," EBRD, 2001.

Note: For EIA and public participation information, see IR5

IR2: Environmental Trade, Finance and Investment

A. Average annual trade in environmental goods with the U.S.

Criteria: Environmental trade is encouraged by national laws and policies and is increasing.
Indicator: Average annual environmental trade growth.

Average annual percentage given for each country converted into a percentage of the maximum value of trade growth for the region.

Source: USDOC data. Calculated by SITC codes. USAID's Economic and Social Data Services calculations. Can be updated annually.

B. EBRD Status of financial instruments for the environment

Criteria: Indigenous mechanisms exist for remediation of environmental problems.
Indicator: Financial instruments in place to collect money for environmental remediation.

1 means three or more financial instrument are in place to collect money for the environment (e.g. environmental funds)
0 means less than three financial instruments in place

Score is converted into a percentage of the maximum score

Source: "Transition Report 2001" EBRD, 2001. Updated Occasionally.

C. Banking and Securities Markets Reform, 2000

Criteria: Indigenous mechanisms exist for debt and equity financing of projects leading to prevention of environmental problems.
Indicator: Status of the banking system and securities market.

The score is an average of two indicators from the EBRD Transition report. These scores are an indication of the strength of loan and investment mechanisms in each country.

1. Banking reform & interest rate liberalization

What the scores mean:

4 – Significant movement of banking laws and regulations towards BIS standards; well-functioning banking competition and effective prudential supervision; significant term lending to private enterprises; substantial financial deepening

3 – Substantial progress in establishment of bank solvency and of a framework for prudential supervision and regulation; full interest rate liberalization with little preferential access to cheap refinancing; significant lending to private enterprises and significant presence of private banks.

2 – Significant liberalization of interest rates and credit allocations; limited use of directed credit or interest rate liberalization ceilings.

1 – Little progress beyond establishment of a two-tier system.

2. Securities markets & non-bank financial institutions

What the scores mean:

4 – Securities laws and regulations approaching IOSCO standards; substantial market liquidity and capitalization; well-functioning non-bank financial institutions and effective regulation.

3 – Substantial issuance of securities by private enterprises; establishment of independent share registries, secure clearance and settlement procedures, and some protection of minority shareholders; emergence of non-bank financial institutions (e.g. investment funds, private insurance and pension funds, leasing companies) and associated regulatory framework.

2 – Formation of securities exchanges, market-makers and brokers; some trading in government paper and/or securities; rudimentary legal and regulatory framework for the issuance and trading of securities.

1 – Little progress.

Source: "Transition Report 2000" EBRD, 2001. Updated annually.

IR3a: Urban and Industrial Environmental Management Practices

Industry:

Criteria: Industries are complying with regulations and adopting pollution prevention as well as end of pipe technologies. In order to measure this, the indicators show what is the effect of industry efforts towards these results.

Indicators:

A. Energy Efficiency

GDP per unit of energy use (1995 PPP$ per kg of oil equivalent). Data is for 1996.
Score is the percentage of the maximum score.

Source: "World Bank Development Indicators, 2001". Updated annually, but data is lagged by three to four years.

B. Emissions from Industrial Processes

CO2 emissions from industrial processes expressed in kg per 1995 US$ of GDP. Data is for 1996. Score is the percentage of the maximum score subtracted by 1.

Source: World Bank Development Indicators, 2001. Updated annually, but data is lagged by three to four years.

C. Freshwater withdrawal by industry, percentage

Freshwater withdrawn by industry, expressed in percentage. Score is a percentage of the maximum score

Source: World Resources Institute, 2000-01.

Local Government:

Criteria: Local government budgets include provisions for environmental infrastructure investment and local governments adopted EMS. Because this can not be measured directly with the data available, the indicators are based on the result of these actions.

Indicators:

A. Access to water

Proportion of urban population with access to safe water in the largest city. Data is the latest available data. Score is the percentage of the maximum value.

Source: World Bank Development Indicators, 2001.

B. Access to sanitation

Households with sewerage connections in the largest city. Data is the latest available year. Score is the percentage of the maximum score.

Source: World Bank Development Indicators, 2001.

IR3b: Management Practices for Natural Resources & Biodiversity

Criteria: Successful and replicable models exist for sustainable natural resource-based economic activities and government agencies responsible for enforcing natural resource laws and regulations are able to carry out their mandates effectively. Because this can not be measured directly with the data available, the indicators are based on the result of these actions.

A. Protected Systems under International Classification

Total number of areas under international classification divided by land area (in order to compare Russia to the other countries). Score is a percentage of the maximum value.

Source: World Resources Institute, 2000/01. The data is for 1999.

B. Percentage of area classified as a protected area

Percentage of land area protected and managed. Score is the percentage of the maximum value.

Source: World Resources Institute, 2000/01. The data is for 1999.

C. Average annual percent change of forestation

Average Annual percentage change in forestation between 1990 and 2000. Score is the percentage of the maximum value.

Source: World Bank Development Indicators, 2001.

IR4: Institutional Capacity

A. Central Government Budget for the Environment

Criteria: Key environmental protection and natural resource management bodies have the necessary resources to ensure and monitor compliance with applicable laws/regulation and/or to ensure sound management practices.

Indicator: central governments budget for the environmental as a percentage of GDP. Data is from 1995. No update this year.

Sources: Various REC publications (see website); UNDP reports; World Bank reports.

B. Electricity tariff as an indicator of full price for utilities

Criteria: Utilities charge full cost price for environmental services.
Indicator: electricity tariff in US cents/kWh as a proxy for environmental services in general. Data is collected annually. Score is the percentage of the maximum value.

Source: "Transition Report 2000," EBRD, 2001.

C. Collection ratio of electricity tariffs as an indicator of government ability to collect money

Criteria: Fees and Fines are collected from user of environmental services or violators of environmental regulations.
Indicator: collection ratio (in percentage) of electricity tariff's as a proxy for collection of fees for environmental services.

In general, electric power plants are the last utilities to be privatized and the last ones to be cut off from subsidies. Data collected annually. Score is the percentage of the maximum value.

Source: "Transition Report 2000," EBRD, 2001.

IR5: Public Participation in Environmental Decision-Making

A. Public Participation in Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA)

Criteria: EIA requirement with public participation and information.
Indicator: matrix of public participation in EIA's. Variables include 1) early and adequate notification, 2) public participation in identification of scope of EIA, 3) public participation in the EIS review, and 4) independent evaluation of public comments. Each variable is scored in the following way:
3 = Formal system, adequately implemented in practice
2 = Formal system, partially implemented in practice
1 = inadequate formal system
0 = no known formal system or practice

Final score was a percent of the maximum total score.

Source: "Doors to Democracy" REC, 1998.

B. Public Participation in Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Processes

Criteria: public participation in environmental planning.
Indicator: matrix of public participation in SEAs. Variables include 1) early and adequate notification, 2) public participation in identification of scope of SEAs, 3) public participation in the SEA review, and 4) independent evaluation of public comments. Each variable is scored in the following way:

3 = Formal system, adequately implemented in practice
2 = Formal system, partially implemented in practice
1 = inadequate formal system
0 = no known formal system or practice

Final score was a percent of the maximum total score.

Source: "Doors to Democracy" REC, 1998.

Data for IR5 is unchanged.

ANNEX II
INTERMEDIATE RESULT SCORES USED FOR CALCULATING THE 2001 INDEX, AND SUMMARIES

IR 1: Policy, Regulatory, and Legal Reform

	EBRD NEAP score		Number Signed and Ratified (out of 28)	EBRD Standards Index	Summary Score	Score for IR1
	raw data	score				
Albania	2.00	1.00	0.29	1.00	0.33	0.54
Armenia	2.00	1.00	0.43	1.00	0.33	0.59
Azerbaijan	2.00	1.00	0.39	1.00	0.33	0.57
Belarus	2.00	1.00	0.54	1.00	0.33	0.62
Bulgaria	2.00	1.00	0.93	1.00	0.33	0.75
Croatia	1.00	0.50	0.71	2.00	0.67	0.63
Czech Republic	2.00	1.00	0.89	3.00	1.00	0.96
Estonia	2.00	1.00	0.64	2.00	0.67	0.77
Georgia	2.00	1.00	0.43	1.00	0.33	0.59
Hungary	2.00	1.00	0.96	3.00	1.00	0.99
Kazakhstan	2.00	1.00	0.32	1.00	0.33	0.55
Kyrgyzstan	2.00	1.00	0.21	1.00	0.33	0.51
Latvia	2.00	1.00	0.75	2.00	0.67	0.81
Lithuania	2.00	1.00	0.61	1.00	0.33	0.65
Macedonia	2.00	1.00	0.57	1.00	0.33	0.63
Moldova	2.00	1.00	0.61	1.00	0.33	0.65
Poland	2.00	1.00	0.93	3.00	1.00	0.98
Romania	2.00	1.00	0.82	2.00	0.67	0.83
Russia	2.00	1.00	0.82	1.00	0.33	0.72
Slovakia	2.00	1.00	0.82	2.00	0.67	0.83
Slovenia	2.00	1.00	0.71	2.00	0.67	0.79
Tajikistan	1.00	0.50	0.39	1.00	0.33	0.41
Turkmenistan	2.00	1.00	0.36	1.00	0.33	0.56
Ukraine	2.00	1.00	0.61	1.00	0.33	0.65
Uzbekistan	2.00	1.00	0.46	1.00	0.33	0.60

IR2: Trade, Investment, and Finance	Total Environmental Exports from U.S. to ENI Average Annual Growth Rate percentage increase 1993-1999	score	Finance indicator of the EBRD (check list of mechanisms the government has to collect fees and fines) Score	Banking Reform and interest rate liberalization index EBRD score (2000)	Securities markets and non-bank financial institions EBRD score (2000)	Average of Two Banking Scores
Albania	-1.80	0.22	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Armenia	-25.40	0.05	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Azerbaijan	-1.90	0.22	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Belarus	74.90	0.76	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.50
Bulgaria	-9.10	0.16	0.00	3.00	2.00	2.50
Croatia	6.80	0.28	1.00	3.00	2.00	2.50
Czech Republic	18.50	0.36	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Estonia	-32.20	0.00	1.00	4.00	3.00	3.50
Georgia	n.a.	n.a.	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Hungary	12.60	0.32	1.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Kazakhstan	-25.20	0.05	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Kyrgyzstan	n.a.	n.a.	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Latvia	6.10	0.27	1.00	3.00	2.00	2.50
Lithuania	108.60	1.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Macedonia	29.30	0.44	1.00	3.00	2.00	2.50
Moldova		0.23	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Poland	22.60	0.39	1.00	3.00	4.00	3.50
Romania	10.80	0.31	1.00	3.00	2.00	2.50
Russia	-0.90	0.22	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Slovakia	32.40	0.46	1.00	3.00	2.00	2.50
Slovenia	29.10	0.44	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Tajikistan		0.23	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turkmenistan	22.50	0.39	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ukraine	-5.10	0.19	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Uzbekistan	108.50	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00

Summary Scores	IR2 Score	
0.33	0.18	Albania
0.33	0.13	Armenia
0.33	0.52	Azerbaijan
0.17	0.58	Belarus
0.50	0.22	Bulgaria
0.50	0.59	Croatia
0.67	0.68	Czech Republic
0.83	0.61	Estonia
0.33	0.67	Georgia
1.00	0.77	Hungary
0.33	0.13	Kazakhstan
0.33	0.17	Kyrgyzstan
0.50	0.59	Latvia
0.67	0.89	Lithuania
0.50	0.75	Macedonia
0.33	0.52	Moldova
0.83	0.74	Poland
0.50	0.60	Romania
0.33	0.52	Russia
0.50	0.65	Slovakia
0.67	0.37	Slovenia
0.00	0.41	Tajikistan
0.00	0.46	Turkmenistan
0.33	0.51	Ukraine
0.33	0.78	Uzbekistan

IR3a	Industry						
	GDP per unit of energy use (PPP$ per kilogram oil equivalent) 1998	score	CO_2 emissions, industrial (kg per PPP$ of GDP) 1997	score	Freshwater withdrawal by industry percentage	score	Summary Score for Industry
Albania	10.30	1.00	0.20	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.96
Armenia	4.30	0.42	0.40	0.84	4.00	0.04	0.43
Azerbaijan	1.50	0.15	1.90	0.24	25.00	0.25	0.21
Belarus	2.50	0.24	1.00	0.60	43.00	0.43	0.42
Bulgaria	2.00	0.19	1.20	0.52			0.36
Croatia	3.90	0.38	0.60	0.76	50.00	0.50	0.55
Czech Republic	3.20	0.31	0.90	0.64	57.00	0.57	0.51
Estonia	2.50	0.24	1.60	0.36	39.00	0.39	0.33
Georgia	7.10	0.69	0.30	0.88	20.00	0.20	0.59
Hungary	4.30	0.42	0.60	0.76	70.00	0.70	0.63
Kazakhstan	1.80	0.17	1.70	0.32	17.00	0.17	0.22
Kyrgyz Republic	4.00	0.39	0.60	0.76	3.00	0.03	0.39
Latvia	3.40	0.33	0.60	0.76	32.00	0.32	0.47
Lithuania	2.70	0.26	0.60	0.76	16.00	0.16	0.39
Macedonia, FYR			1.20	0.52			0.52
Moldova	2.20	0.21	1.10	0.56	64.00	0.64	0.47
Poland	3.20	0.31	1.20	0.52	67.00	0.67	0.50
Romania	3.50	0.34	0.80	0.68			0.51
Russian Federation	1.70	0.17	1.40	0.44	62.00	0.62	0.41
Slovak Republic	3.20	0.31	0.70	0.72	50.00	0.50	0.51
Slovenia	4.40	0.43	0.50	0.80	50.00	0.50	0.58
Tajikistan					4.00	0.04	0.04
Turkmenistan	1.20	0.12	2.50	0.00	4.00	0.04	0.06
Ukraine	1.20	0.12	2.10	0.16	52.00	0.52	0.27
Uzbekistan	1.10	0.11	2.10	0.16	2.00	0.02	0.13

IR3a Local Government

	Proportion of urban population with access to safe water in largest city, percentage	score	Households with sewerage connections, in largest city, percentage	score	Summary score for LG	Summary score for IR3a
Albania					n.a.	0.96
Armenia	44	0.44	98	0.98	0.71	0.57
Azerbaijan					n.a.	0.21
Belarus					n.a.	0.42
Bulgaria	95	0.95	91	0.91	0.93	0.64
Croatia	97	0.97	97	0.97	0.97	0.75
Czech Republic	100	1.00	100	1.00	1.00	0.75
Estonia	98	0.98	98	0.98	0.98	0.66
Georgia			98	0.98	0.98	0.78
Hungary					n.a.	0.63
Kazakhstan			83	0.83	0.83	0.53
Kyrgyz Republic	30	0.30	23	0.23	0.27	0.33
Latvia	95	0.95	93	0.93	0.94	0.71
Lithuania	89	0.89	89	0.89	0.89	0.64
Macedonia, FYR					n.a.	0.52
Moldova	100	1.00	95	0.95	0.98	0.72
Poland	99	0.99	94	0.94	0.97	0.73
Romania			86	0.86	0.86	0.68
Russian Federati	100	1.00	100	1.00	1.00	0.70
Slovak Republic					n.a.	0.51
Slovenia	100	1.00	100	1.00	1.00	0.79
Tajikistan					0.04	no data
Turkmenistan					0.06	0.06
Ukraine						0.27
Uzbekistan						0.13

	International Protection Systems							IUCN Goal of 10% of Land Area Protected Met
	Biosphere Reserves	World Heritage Sites	Wetlands of International Importance	Total	Land Area in hectares	Total per Land Area	Score	Percent of Land Area Protected
Albania	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	2740000.00	0.36	0.11	2.90
Armenia	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2820000.00	0.71	0.21	7.60
Azerbaijan	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	8660000.00	0.12	0.03	5.50
Belarus	2.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	20748000.00	0.19	0.06	6.30
Bulgaria	17.00	2.00	5.00	24.00	11055000.00	2.17	0.65	4.50
Croatia	1.00	1.00	4.00	6.00	5592000.00	1.07	0.32	7.40
Czech Republic	6.00	0.00	10.00	16.00	7728000.00	2.07	0.62	15.80
Estonia	1.00	0.00	10.00	11.00	4227000.00	2.60	0.78	11.10
Georgia	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	6970000.00	0.29	0.09	2.80
Hungary	5.00	1.00	19.00	25.00	9234000.00	2.71	0.81	7.00
Kazakhstan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	267070000.00	0.00	0.00	2.70
Kyrgyzstan	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	19180000.00	0.05	0.02	3.50
Latvia	1.00	0.00	3.00	4.00	6205000.00	0.64	0.19	12.50
Lithuania	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	6480000.00	0.77	0.23	10.00
Macedonia	0.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2543000.00	0.79	0.24	7.10
Moldova	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3297000.00	0.00	0.00	1.40
Poland	8.00	1.00	8.00	17.00	30442000.00	0.56	0.17	9.10
Romania	3.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	23034000.00	0.22	0.07	4.60
Russia	20.00	5.00	35.00	60.00	1688900000.00	0.04	0.01	3.10
Slovakia	4.00	1.00	11.00	16.00	4808000.00	3.33	1.00	22.10
Slovenia	0.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	2012000.00	1.49	0.45	5.90
Tajikistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14060000.00	0.00	0.00	4.10
Turkmenistan	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	46993000.00	0.02	0.01	4.10
Ukraine	3.00	0.00	22.00	25.00	57935000.00	0.43	0.13	1.60
Uzbekistan	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	41424000.00	0.02	0.01	1.80

Difference from 10% goal	Score	Average Annual Percent Change in Forest Cover 1990-2000	Score	Summary Score
-7.10	0.13	0.80	1.00	0.41
-2.40	0.34	-1.30	0.13	0.23
-4.50	0.25	-1.30	0.13	0.14
-3.70	0.29	-3.20	0.00	0.11
-5.50	0.20	-0.60	0.21	0.35
-2.60	0.33	-0.10	0.67	0.44
5.80	0.71	0.00	0.75	0.70
1.10	0.50	-0.60	0.21	0.50
-7.20	0.13	0.00	0.75	0.32
-3.00	0.32	-0.40	0.33	0.49
-7.30	0.12	-2.20	0.08	0.07
-6.50	0.16	-2.60	0.04	0.07
2.50	0.57	-0.40	0.33	0.36
0.00	0.45	-0.20	0.50	0.39
-2.90	0.32	0.00	0.75	0.44
-8.60	0.06	0.00	0.75	0.27
-0.90	0.41	-0.10	0.67	0.42
-5.40	0.21	-0.20	0.50	0.26
-6.90	0.14	0.00	0.75	0.30
12.10	1.00	-0.30	0.42	0.81
-4.10	0.27	-0.20	0.50	0.40
-5.90	0.19	-0.50	0.29	0.16
-5.90	0.19	0.00	0.75	0.31
-8.40	0.07	-0.30	0.42	0.21
-8.20	0.08	-0.20	0.50	0.20

	Central Government Budget for the Environment as a percentage of GDP	Score	Collection Ratio in percentage of electricity tariff's		Electricity tariff, UScent/kWh	Score	Summary of IR4
	1995		1999 percent		1999		average score
Albania	0.00	0.00	58	0.58	3.50	0.48	0.35
Armenia			88	0.88	4.70	0.65	0.51
Azerbaijan							N/A
Belarus							N/A
Bulgaria	0.90	0.35	112	1.12	2.80	0.39	0.62
Croatia	0.80	0.31			6.80	0.94	0.62
Czech Republic	2.60	1.00			5.12	0.71	0.85
Estonia	1.70	0.65			4.10	0.56	0.61
Georgia			32	0.32	3.00	0.41	0.37
Hungary	1.10	0.42			7.26	1.00	0.71
Kazakhstan					3.20	0.44	0.44
Kyrgyzstan			93	0.93	0.37	0.05	0.49
Latvia	0.50	0.19	99	0.99	6.70	0.92	0.70
Lithuania	0.40	0.15	90	0.90	5.50	0.76	0.60
Macedonia	1.00	0.38	87	0.87	3.30	0.45	0.57
Moldova	1.50	0.58					0.58
Poland	1.10	0.42			6.42	0.88	0.65
Romania	0.60	0.23	90	0.90	4.70	0.65	0.59
Russia	0.39	0.15	100	1.00	1.10	0.15	0.43
Slovakia	1.00	0.38			3.50	0.48	0.43
Slovenia	0.80	0.31	99	0.99	8.70	1.20	0.83
Tajikistan							N/A
Turkmenistan					0.50	0.07	0.07
Ukraine			84	0.84	2.20	0.30	0.57
Uzbekistan			90	0.90	1.20	0.17	0.53

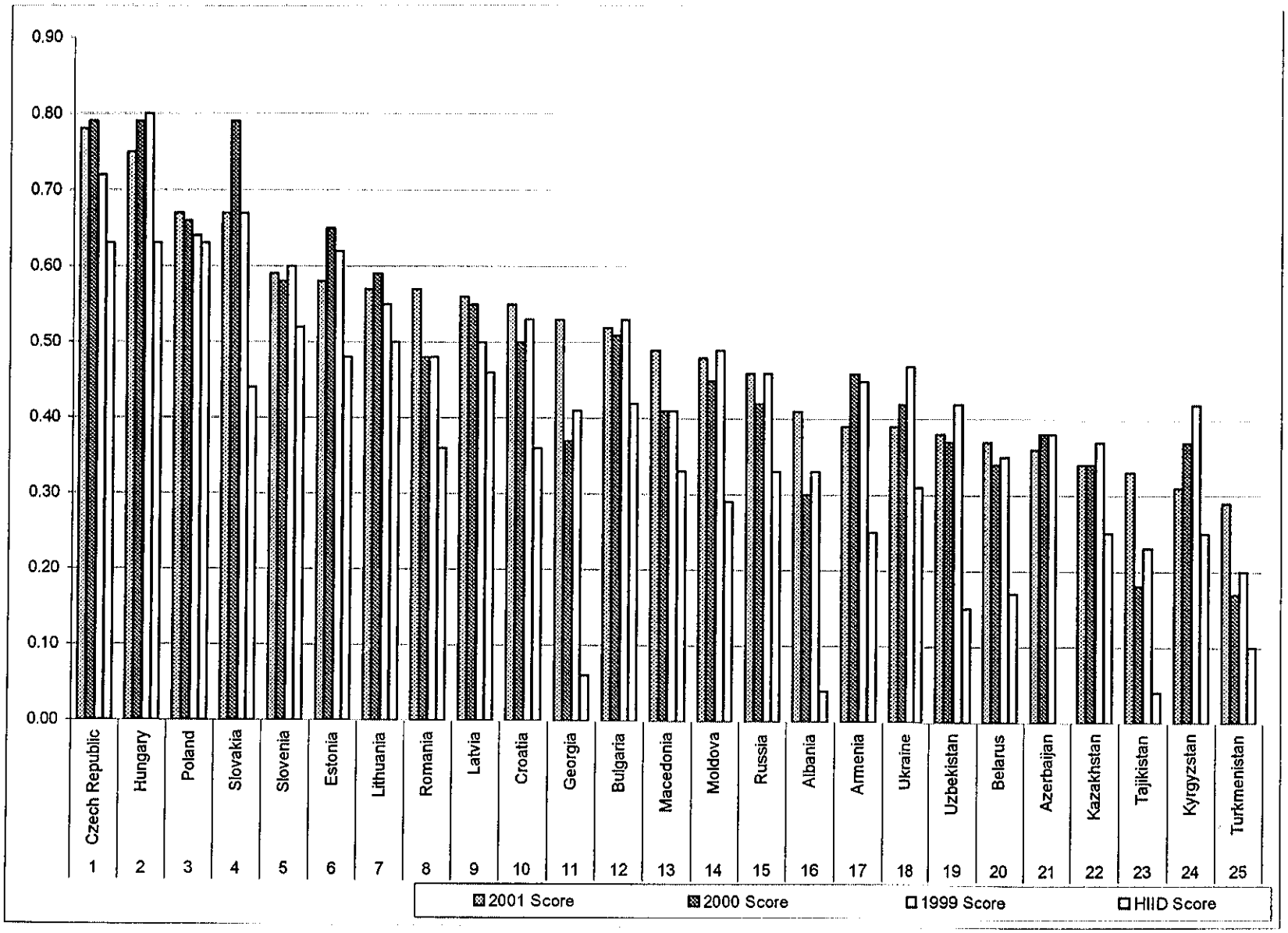
IR5	Participation in Preparation of Laws and Regulations Environmental Impact Assessments					
	Early and adequate notification	Public participation in identification of scope of EIA	Public participation in the EIS review	Independent evaluation of public comments	Raw Score	Score
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armenia	2	2	2	0	6	0.67
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Belarus	0	1	1	0	2	0.22
Bulgaria	2	0	3	2	7	0.78
Croatia	0	0	3	2	5	0.56
Czech Republic	2	0	3	2	7	0.78
Estonia	2	0	2	2	6	0.67
Georgia					0	0.00
Hungary	2	0	3	2	7	0.78
Kazakhstan					0	0.00
Kyrgyz Republic					0	0.00
Latvia	0	0	3	0	3	0.33
Lithuania	0	0	3	2	5	0.56
Macedonia, FYR	0	0	1	0	1	0.11
Moldova	0	1	1	0	2	0.22
Poland	2	0	3	3	8	0.89
Romania	3	0	3	2	8	0.89
Russian Federation	0	1	1	0	2	0.22
Slovak Republic	2	2	3	2	9	1.00
Slovenia	2	0	3	2	7	0.78
Tajikistan					0	0.00
Turkmenistan					0	0.00
Ukraine	0	1	1	0	2	0.22
Uzbekistan					0	0.00

No updated information exists for this set of indicators

Strategic Environmental Assessment Processes (SEA)						
Early and adequate notification	Public participation in identification of scope of SEA	Public participation in the SEA review	Independent evaluation of public comments	Raw Score		IR 5: Summary Scores
0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00
				0	0.00	n.a.
0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.50
0	0	2	0	2	0.29	2.50
0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.50
2	1	2	0	5	0.71	2.50
0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00
				0	0.00	n.a.
2	0	2	3	7	1.00	2.50
				0	0.00	n.a.
				0	0.00	n.a.
0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.50
0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.50
0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.50
0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.50
0	0	1	0	1	0.14	2.00
0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.50
0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.50
2	0	2	0	4	0.57	2.50
0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.50
				0	0.00	n.a.
				0	0.00	n.a.
0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.50
				0	0.00	n.a.

	IR1 Policy, Legal and Regulatory Summary Score	IR2 Trade, Finance and Invesment Scores	IR3a CombinedSummary Score	IR3b NRM Summary Score	IR4 Institutional Capacity Summary Score	IR5 Public Participation in Environmental Decision Making Summary Score	SO 1.6 score
Albania	0.54	0.18	0.96	0.41	0.35	0.00	0.41
Armenia	0.59	0.13	0.57	0.23	0.51	0.33	0.39
Azerbaijan	0.57	0.52	0.21	0.14	N/A	N/A	0.36
Belarus	0.62	0.58	0.42	0.11	N/A	0.11	0.37
Bulgaria	0.75	0.22	0.64	0.35	0.62	0.53	0.52
Croatia	0.63	0.59	0.76	0.44	0.62	0.28	0.55
Czech Republic	0.96	0.68	0.75	0.70	0.85	0.75	0.78
Estonia	0.77	0.61	0.66	0.50	0.61	0.33	0.58
Georgia	0.59	0.67	0.78	0.32	0.37	N/A	0.55
Hungary	0.99	0.77	0.63	0.49	0.71	0.89	0.75
Kazakhstan	0.55	0.13	0.53	0.07	0.44	N/A	0.34
Kyrgyzstan	0.51	0.17	0.33	0.07	0.49	N/A	0.31
Latvia	0.81	0.59	0.71	0.36	0.70	0.17	0.56
Lithuania	0.65	0.89	0.64	0.39	0.60	0.28	0.57
Macedonia	0.63	0.75	0.52	0.44	0.57	0.06	0.49
Moldova	0.65	0.62	0.72	0.27	0.58	0.11	0.48
Poland	0.98	0.74	0.73	0.42	0.65	0.52	0.67
Romania	0.83	0.60	0.68	0.26	0.59	0.44	0.57
Russia	0.72	0.52	0.70	0.30	0.43	0.11	0.46
Slovakia	0.83	0.65	0.51	0.81	0.43	0.79	0.67
Slovenia	0.79	0.37	0.79	0.40	0.83	0.39	0.59
Tajikistan	0.41	0.41	N/A	0.16	N/A	N/A	0.33
Turkmenistan	0.56	0.46	0.06	0.31	0.07	N/A	0.29
Ukraine	0.65	0.51	0.27	0.21	0.57	0.11	0.39
Uzbekistan	0.60	0.78	0.13	0.20	0.17	N/A	0.38

Ranking	2001 Score	2000 Score	1999 Score	HIID Score
1 Czech Republic	0.73	0.79	0.72	0.63
2 Hungary	0.75	0.79	0.8	0.63
3 Poland	0.67	0.66	0.64	0.63
4 Slovakia	0.67	0.79	0.67	0.44
5 Slovenia	0.59	0.58	0.6	0.52
6 Estonia	0.58	0.65	0.62	0.48
7 Lithuania	0.57	0.59	0.55	0.5
8 Romania	0.57	0.48	0.48	0.36
9 Latvia	0.56	0.55	0.5	0.46
10 Croatia	0.55	0.5	0.53	0.36
11 Georgia	0.53	0.37	0.41	0.06
12 Bulgaria	0.52	0.51	0.53	0.42
13 Macedonia	0.49	0.41	0.41	0.33
14 Moldova	0.48	0.45	0.49	0.29
15 Russia	0.46	0.42	0.46	0.33
16 Albania	0.41	0.3	0.33	0.04
17 Armenia	0.39	0.46	0.45	0.25
18 Ukraine	0.39	0.42	0.47	0.31
19 Uzbekistan	0.38	0.37	0.42	0.15
20 Belarus	0.37	0.34	0.35	0.17
21 Azerbaijan	0.36	0.38	0.38	0
22 Kazakhstan	0.34	0.34	0.37	0.25
23 Tajikistan	0.33	0.18	0.23	0.04
24 Kyrgyzstan	0.31	0.37	0.42	0.25
25 Turkmenistan	0.29	0.17	0.2	0.1


0.90
0.80
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Czech Republic 1
Hungary 2
Poland 3
Slovakia 4
Slovenia 5
Estonia 6
Lithuania 7
Romania 8
Latvia 9
Croatia 10
Georgia 11
Bulgaria 12
Macedonia 13
Moldova 14
Russia 15
Albania 16
Armenia 17
Ukraine 18
Uzbekistan 19
Belarus 20
Azerbaijan 21
Kazakhstan 22
Tajikistan 23
Kyrgyzstan 24
Turkmenistan 25
2001 Score
2000 Score
1999 Score
HIID Score

Rankings

IR1 Policy, Legal and Regulatory Summary Score			IR2 Trade, Finance and Invesment Scores			IR3a (
Ranking			Ranking			
1	Hungary	0.99	1	Lithuania	0.89	1
2	Poland	0.98	2	Uzbekistan	0.78	2
3	Czech Republic	0.96	3	Hungary	0.77	3
4	Romania	0.83	4	Macedonia	0.75	4
5	Slovakia	0.83	5	Poland	0.74	5
6	Latvia	0.81	6	Czech Republic	0.68	6
7	Slovenia	0.79	7	Georgia	0.67	7
8	Estonia	0.77	8	Slovakia	0.65	8
9	Bulgaria	0.75	9	Estonia	0.61	9
10	Russia	0.72	10	Romania	0.60	10
11	Lithuania	0.65	11	Croatia	0.59	11
12	Moldova	0.65	12	Latvia	0.59	12
13	Ukraine	0.65	13	Belarus	0.58	13
14	Croatia	0.63	14	Azerbaijan	0.52	14
15	Macedonia	0.63	15	Moldova	0.52	15
16	Belarus	0.62	16	Russia	0.52	16
17	Uzbekistan	0.60	17	Ukraine	0.51	17
18	Armenia	0.59	18	Turkmenistan	0.46	18
19	Georgia	0.59	19	Tajikistan	0.41	19
20	Azerbaijan	0.57	20	Slovenia	0.37	20
21	Turkemistan	0.56	21	Bulgaria	0.22	21
22	Kazakhstan	0.55	22	Albania	0.18	22
23	Albania	0.54	23	Kyrgyzsta	0.17	23
24	Kyrgyzstan	0.51	24	Armenia	0.13	24
25	Tajikistan	0.41	25	Kazakhstan	0.13	25

CombinedSummary Score		IR3b NRM Summary Score	
Albania	0.96	1 Slovakia	0.81
Slovenia	0.79	2 Czech Republic	0.70
Georgia	0.78	3 Estonia	0.50
Croatia	0.76	4 Hungary	0.49
Czech Republic	0.75	5 Croatia	0.44
Poland	0.73	6 Macedonia	0.44
Moldova	0.72	7 Poland	0.42
Latvia	0.71	8 Albania	0.41
Russia	0.70	9 Slovenia	0.40
Romania	0.68	10 Lithuania	0.39
Estonia	0.66	11 Latvia	0.36
Bulgaria	0.64	12 Bulgaria	0.35
Lithuania	0.64	13 Georgia	0.32
Hungary	0.63	14 Turkmenistan	0.31
Armenia	0.57	15 Russia	0.30
Kazakhstan	0.53	16 Moldova	0.27
Macedonia	0.52	17 Romania	0.26
Slovakia	0.51	18 Armenia	0.23
Belarus	0.42	19 Ukraine	0.21
Kyrgyzstan	0.33	20 Uzbekistan	0.20
Ukraine	0.27	21 Tajikistan	0.16
Azerbaijan	0.21	22 Azerbaijan	0.14
Uzbekistan	0.13	23 Belarus	0.11
Turkmenistan	0.06	24 Kazakhstan	0.07
Tajikistan	no data	25 Kyrgyzstan	0.07

IR4 Institutional Capacity Summary Score			IR5 Public Participation		
1	Czech Republic	0.85	1	Hungary	0.89
2	Slovenia	0.83	2	Slovak Republic	0.79
3	Hungary	0.71	3	Czech Republic	0.75
4	Latvia	0.70	4	Bulgaria	0.53
5	Poland	0.65	5	Poland	0.52
6	Bulgaria	0.62	6	Romania	0.44
7	Croatia	0.62	7	Slovenia	0.39
8	Estonia	0.61	8	Armenia	0.33
9	Lithuania	0.60	9	Estonia	0.33
10	Romania	0.59	10	Croatia	0.28
11	Moldova	0.58	11	Lithuania	0.28
12	Macedonia	0.57	12	Latvia	0.17
13	Ukraine	0.57	13	Belarus	0.11
14	Uzbekistan	0.53	14	Moldova	0.11
15	Armenia	0.51	15	Russian Federation	0.11
16	Kyrgyzstan	0.49	16	Ukraine	0.11
17	Kazakhstan	0.44	17	Macedonia, FYR	0.06
18	Russia	0.43	18	Albania	0.00
19	Slovakia	0.43	19	Azerbaijan	n.a.
20	Georgia	0.37	20	Georgia	n.a.
21	Albania	0.35	21	Kazakhstan	n.a.
22	Turkmenistan	0.07	22	Kyrgyz Republic	n.a.
23	Azerbaijan	no data	23	Tajikistan	n.a.
24	Belarus	no data	24	Turkmenistan	n.a.
25	Tajikistan	no data	25	Uzbekistan	n.a.